

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 4547.

日四初月四年十三緒光

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1904.

三拜禮

號八十月五英港香

\$10 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 9,310,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
FUKUOKA, KOBE,
NAGASAKI, LONDON,
LYONS, NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
BOMBAY, SHANGHAI,
TIENSIN, NEWCHANG,
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND
SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH: INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

TARO HODSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1904. [21]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000
Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000
Silver Reserve \$5,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. Goetz, Esq., N. A. Siebs, Esq.,
Hon. W. J. Gresson, H. W. Slade, Esq.,
A. Haupt, Esq., C. A. Tomes, Esq.,
H. Schubart, Esq., E. S. Wheeler, Esq.,
E. Shellim, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTRY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1904. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per
cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [23]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000
Paid up Capital " 324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:
Chan Kit Shan, Esq., J. Focke, Esq.,
Creasy Ewens, Esq., G. C. Moxon, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%
Hongkong, 4th February, 1904. [24]

THE DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Tael 5,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Hankow,
Calcutta, Tsingtau (Kiautschou),
Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIREKTION DER DISKONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904. [25]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS,
GOLD \$7,994,173.37—about £1,640,000.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED
GOLD \$10,000,000—£2,055,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
1, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
SAN FRANCISCO, WASHINGTON,
MEXICO, MANILA, SHANGHAI, SINGA-
PORE, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA

AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD
LONDON AND CONTINENTAL
BANKERS:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.
CREDIT LYONNAIS, DRESNER BANK,
COMPTON NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE
DE PARIS, &c.

THE Corporation transacts every Descrip-
tion of Banking and Exchange business,
receives Money in Current Account and issues
Fixed Deposit Receipts either in Gold or
Silver at Rates which may be ascertained on
Application.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTAL.
CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1903. [19]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Tael.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies:
CANTON, PENANG,
CHEFOO, SINGAPORE,
HANKOW, TIENSIN,
PEKING.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collec-
tion Bills of Exchange drawn on the above
places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-
fers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities.
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
1½ per annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.
4½ " " " 6 " "
5½ " " " 12 " "

H. C. MARSHALL,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1903. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " " 3½
" " " 3 " " 3

T. P. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1903. [24]

Hotel. KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR
AND
BILLIARD ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted.
Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.
Table D' Hôte at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1902. [31]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MUJI and KOBE. (Passing through the Inland Sea).	CEYLON C. F. Lo Istone, R.N.R.	About 20th May	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	COROMANDEL C. R. Longden	About 20th May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	CHUSAN W. B. Palmer, R.N.R.	May 21st Noon	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	MANILA H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R.	About 25th May	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

Hongkong, 18th May, 1904.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;
Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers
and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
BAVERN	WEDNESDAY, 25th May.
OLDENBURG	SATURDAY, 4th June.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 8th June.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 22nd June.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 6th July.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 20th July.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 3rd August.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 17th August.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 31st August.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 14th September.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1904, at Noon, the Steamship "BAVERN,"
of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain H. Formes, with MAILED PASSEN-
GERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 23rd May, Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 24th May, and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 24th May.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.
Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. [13]

Intimations.

When you feel in need of
something to refresh the body
and at the same time nourish
and sustain—something to make
you strong, hale and hearty
—try a cup of Bovril.



JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy,
Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama,
Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidzuru, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu,
Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuohinotsu, Sasabe, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.O. and A.I. Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and
Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotani, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura,
Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibara and other Coals.
N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1903. [26]

WINDSOR GARDEN AND RESTAURANT.

SITUATED among the grandest scenery in the Happy Valley, past the Race-course. One
of the coolest resorts in the Colony. The whole grounds are shaded after 4 P.M., and
it is delightful to rest there and to breathe the bracing breeze after a day's toil in town.
The Garden is again open to the Public and their kind patronage is respectfully soli-
cited. Light refreshments are always ready and meals can be had at the shortest notice.
Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to bring their cameras.

FRED. HUBER,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1904. [62]

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL
OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.
Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.
Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902. [29]

THOMAS' HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, most centrally situated; Well furnished and Airy Bedrooms.
Monthly Boarders accommodated on very moderate terms.
For Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.

MACAO AND CANTON HOTELS.

A LITTLE CHANGE.

The round trip from HONGKONG to MACAO, thence
to CANTON and back to HONGKONG, will be
found interesting and enjoyable.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

[27]

TRADE



MARK.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

ASK FOR

CLUB WHISKY

AND SEE YOU GET IT.

ITS PURITY IS GUARANTEED BY THE DISTILLERS CO., LIMITED,
EDINBURGH.

THE LARGEST DISTILLERS IN THE WORLD.

Sole Agents,

H. PRICE & CO.,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904. [41]

COOLALTA WINES.



FROM THE
CELEBRATED COOLALTA VINEYARDS,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

These Excellent Wines are strongly recommended to
Invalids.

BURGUNDY EXTRA QUALITY.

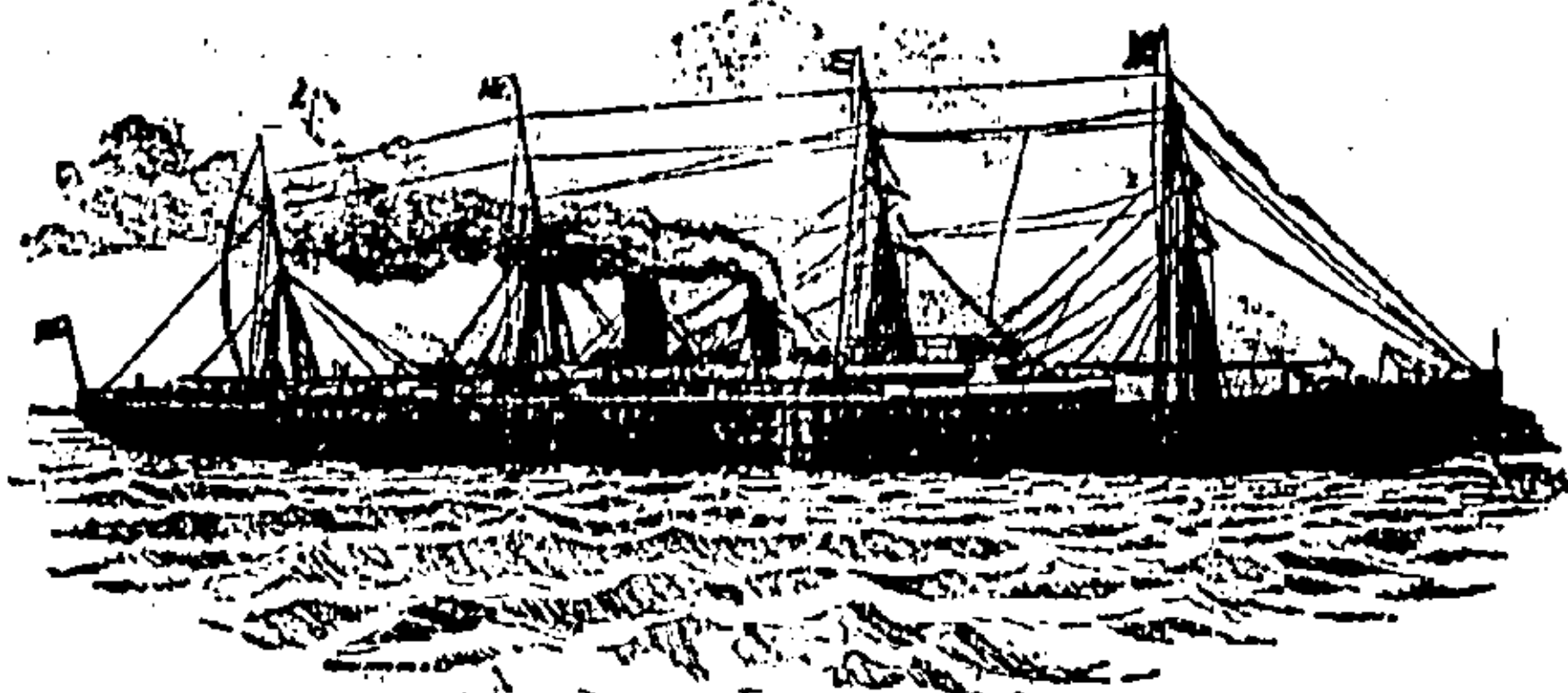
CLARET, Full Body, Excellent Flavor.

CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1904. [42]

Mails.

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE:

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"KOREA"	11,276 Gross Tons	WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at Daylight.
"GAELIC"	4,205 "	SATURDAY, 4th June, at Noon.
"MONGOLIA"	"	THURSDAY, 16th June, at Noon.
"CHINA"	5,060 "	TUESDAY, 28th June, at Noon.
"DORIS"	4,784 "	SATURDAY, 9th July, at Noon.
"SIBERIA"	11,284 "	THURSDAY, 21st July, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	4,352 "	TUESDAY, 2nd August, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 11,276 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE P. M. Company's Steamship "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, at Daylight, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are granted and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

FEATURES OF THIS LINE.

The largest and steadiest and fastest passenger ships on the Pacific. Southern Route; passengers enjoy out-door throughout; deck bathing. The call at Honolulu, Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific. The only line to San Francisco, the greatest port of the Pacific. Sailings positively on schedule date.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1904.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

"EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships—5,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 10 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "TARTAR"	4,435 Tons	SATURDAY, 21st May.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 1st June.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 22nd June.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 13th July.
"ATHENIAN"	2,440 "	WEDNESDAY, 20th July.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 3rd August.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, £40. via St. Lawrence £60. via New York £62.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail £40.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPRESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 12th May, 1904.

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
9, Pedder's Street.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARBURG	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	20th May, Freight.
Stem	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	Daylight.
STRASSBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	31st May, Freight and Passengers.
Madsen	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)	
SEGOVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	14th June, Freight.
Förck	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	
HURNBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	28th June, Freight.
Jaburg	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)	

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1904.

TSU FAN
DENTIST.

PRICE MODERATE—CONSULTATION FREE.
Next to the Hongkong Dispensary,
50, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1904.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF
DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
27, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM"	4,363 tons	Captain R. D. Thomas.
"POWAN"	4,338 "	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATSHAN"	4,200 "	W. A. Valentine.
"HANKOW"	3,073 "	B. Branch.
"KINSHAN"	2,860 "	J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and 9 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN"	1,998 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
------------------	------------	----------------------

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at about 2 P.M.

During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. For further particulars see special time table.

Departures on Sundays at NOON.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 7.30 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN"	219 tons	Captain T. Hamlin.
-----------------	----------	--------------------

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 A.M., and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM"	588 tons	Captain J. Willox.
"NANNING"	509 "	C. Butchart.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1904.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

HEAD AGENT: R. BISSCHOP,

3, DUDDELL STREET,

HONGKONG.

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAVA PORTS	First half of June	SHANGHAI & JAPAN	First half of June
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	First half of June	SPORE & JAVA PORTS	First half of June
TJIMAH	JAVA PORTS	Second half of May	SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Second half of May

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE AGENTS,

THE HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING CO.

Telephone No. 201,
Hongkong, 10th May, 1904.

Hotels.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900

GO TO THE

KOWLOON HOTEL,

13

KOWLOON

J. W. OSBORNE,
Proprietor and Manager.

Entertainments.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS, ENLARGING, AND
COPYING IN ALL SIZES.

AMATEUR WORK GIVEN SPECIAL

ATTENTION.

FULL LINE OF SUPPLIES

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ORIENTAL

COSTUMES AND

FANCY DRAPERIES

FURNISHED.

WORK GUARANTEED TO BE

THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

LADIES' SPECIAL TOILET ROOM.

40) PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

EYE-SIGHT.



MR. N. LAZARUS

May be personally consulted for SPECTACLES.

No charge for testing the eyes.

Glasses and frames of all kinds and qualities.

Prices from \$2 upwards.

16, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1903.

Entertainments.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of
entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft.
Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to
pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of
entrance, top 80.5 ft.; bottom 45.8
ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time
to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 506; General, No. 378.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. C. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

[595]

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE

AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

S U B S C R I P T I O N S .

PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

EXCHANGE LINES: \$25 Per Quarter

NO CHARGE FOR INITIAL

INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A Special Charge is made for Lines

(more than average length.)

DESK TELEPHONES

For a small additional annual charge Desk

Sets can be supplied.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.

BATTERIES,

CHEMICALS,

ELECTRIC BELLS,

INSULATORS,

SWITCHES

TELEPHONES,

WIRE,

&c., &c., &c.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical

Work.

ADDRESS:—1, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

W. STUART HARRISON,

A.M.I.C.E.,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22th April, 1904.

BUSINESS TRAINING COLLEGE.

"ELEMENTARY" SHORTHAND to
120 words a minute; completion to
corresponding speed; \$50, or by instalments
of \$5, a lesson.

"ADVANCED" LESSONS to completion
of verbatim speed, \$100, or by instalments of
\$10 each lesson.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES TAUGHT.

TRANSLATIONS MADE.

TYPEWRITING TAUGHT on all makes
of machines.

MANIFOLDING, DUPLICATING, and
SINGLE TYPEWRITTEN COPIES for the
public.

MACHINES (all good makes) for sale.

EVENING CLASSES in SHORTHAND,
Typing, English, etc., Hours, 5 to 9 o'clock.
\$2 per lesson.

PUPILS attended at their own homes, or
lessons by post.

CIRCULARS post free.

WARWICK PEELE, Principal.

Hongkong (near G. P. O.)

Canton, 144 Shameen.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1904.

[584]

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$4.75 ex Factory.

In Bags of 25 lbs. net \$2.85 ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1903

[10]

CAFE RESTAURANT WEISMANN.

HAVING OPENED HIS NEW

PREMISES,

NO. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

(opposite Post Office),

recommends to the Public of Hongkong.

Breakfast from 7 A.M. to 11 A.M.

Luncheon from 12 P.M. to 3 P.M.

Dinner from 5 P.M. to 8 P.M.

Meals a la carte at all hours.

Afternoon Tea a Speciality.

Special Ladies' Room and Retiring Room.

On Parle Français, Man Spricht Deutsch.

Monthly Terms for all Meals can be

arranged.

All kinds of Catering

done at Reasonable Prices.

All Orders Strictly Attended to.

Combined with the above is

THE EUROPEAN BAKERY,

where all kinds of Bread and Cakes are made

by the only European Bakers

in the Colony.

HANS WEISMANN,

Proprietor.

Intimations.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on 23rd and 24th instant, "WHIT MONDAY" and "VICTORIA DAY," respectively.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1904. [625]

THE ROBINSON PIANO

Co., LTD.,

INVITE INSPECTION OF SOME

SPECIALLY FINE SAMPLES

OF UPRIGHT PIANOS

RACHALS, STUART

&c., &c., &c.,

— AND —

BABY-GRANDS,

BY

WINKELMANN,

(Established 1837).

They are only 5 FEET LONG, occupying the space of a Cottage, but with the fine appearance and TONE OF A FULL GRAND.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1904. [39]

ESPECIAL OLD TOM GIN.

Marshall and Elvy's

Satinette

DOUBLY DISTILLED

AND OF

MATURED AGE.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM—

THE MUTUAL STORES,

Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. [608]

JUST UNPACKED.

CHUTNEY. CHUTNEY. CHUTNEY.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

FROM the well-known Chutney-makers in India (Messrs. SREKSHEN DUTT & Co.) such as Major Greys, Bengal Club, Cashmere, Mango Sweet Sliced, and others.

Quality will speak for itself.

H. RUTTONJEE,

No. 5, D'Agular Street,

36 to 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1904. [72]

THE HONGKONG STUDIO,

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Styles.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1903. [1]

MEE CHEUNG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN
Ice House Road.

IS now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to take, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICE in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS and VIEWS

a specialty.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1903. [1]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1904. [53]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

STEAM LAUNCHES, New or Second-hand.

For Particulars, apply to

RITCHIE & Co.,

39, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1904. [627]

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT

GASOLINE

LAMPS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT

MANTLES,

CHIMNEYS,

GLOBES,

SHADES, &c.,

for

GASOLINE AND GAS

LAMPS

at the most moderate

prices.

Lamps fixed up for

Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best

kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,

56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904. [31]

To Let.

TO BE LET.

NO. 2, CONDUIT ROAD. 5 Rooms, entrance from Conduit Road and Robinson Road. Rent \$130 a month, inclusive of Taxes and

AND
NO. 2, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. 4 Large Rooms, all facing the Road, 15 minutes' drive from Clock Tower. Furnished, if required. Very low Rental. Healthy locality.

Apply to—

AHMET RUMJAHN,

62, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1904. [612]

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board, close to Post Office and Banks.

Apply to—

N. N.,

No. 98, this Office.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1904. [599]

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE IN FLATS.

No. 4, RIFON TERRACE.

No. 17, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, facing Race Course.

FLATS IN MORETON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

"ROSENEATH," KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [462]

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN KNUTSFORD TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1904. [554]

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904. [435]

TO LET.

WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147, WANCHAI ROAD. Comfortable and Airy Flats of 2 or 3 Rooms, from \$25 inclusive of Taxes.

And others to suit various requirements.

S. A. SETH,

Land and Estate Broker

Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904. [49]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

FOR 18 MONTHS.

"LEIGHTON," THE PEAK.

Apply to—

JEBSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1904. [559]

TO LET.

NO. 6, BARROW TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Available 1st March.

Apply to—

THE SAM WANG CO., LD.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1904. [318]

"THE LITTLE GENERAL."

KUROPAKIN'S DEPARTURE FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, March 12th.

I have just been down to the station to see General Kuropatkin leave for Manchuria; and, at the same time, I have had my first taste of a Russian crowd.

About five o'clock we hailed an isvoschik and went skimming down the Nevski Prospekt over the newly fallen snow. At first our sledge was only one of the invariable procession of troikas and wheeled carriages that throng the Nevski at all hours of the day and night. The pavement was, as usual, full of pedestrians, treading silently in indiarubber shoes.

Almost every sledge that passed us held one or two grey-coated Russian officers; carriage after carriage went by full of important personages, coronets and armorial bearings on the panels, the servants in Imperial liveries; or else driven by a species of Father Christmas, long-haired and prodigal beard, wearing the padded caftan and bright velvet head-dress that is the national and distinctive uniform of the Russian coachman. Now the pavements were crowded, and it seemed that there were almost as many policemen as sightseers.

The people stood several rows deep, and overflowed into the roadway. They were just like a London crowd awaiting a royal procession.

In the station-yard they were assembled in their thousands, and to each dozen there was a policeman. I have never seen so many police as were on duty in St. Petersburg between five and six o'clock this afternoon. The ordinary constable is dressed in black, the superior in grey; and there is another kind that wears a brown frieze cloak and busk decorated with a shaving brush ornament. All carry swords and revolvers.

"THE GENERAL."

General Kuropatkin drove up five minutes before the train started. Like our own "Bobs," he is a little man, hard as nails, with a face tanned and ruddy from constant exposure to wind and weather. Square-shouldered and alert, he shook hands with the Grand Dukes, Generals, Ministers, and personal friends who had assembled to see him off. Two holy pictures and a sword of honour were presented to him, and the French colony in St. Petersburg gave him a magnificent bouquet. One or two very intimate friends kissed him. Then, accompanied by the members of his staff, he stepped into the special train, with kitchen, dining-room, bed-room, etc., that is to be his headquarters for the next three weeks. The engine belled out in the melancholy way that Russian engines have; a lady fainted—she is the wife of one of Kuropatkin's officers—and, as the train drew out of the station, the whole brilliant gathering broke out into a regular British cheer.

"Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!" they cried. The little General waved to them, and then all was over. Kuropatkin was on the road to the Far East to grapple with a problem that must either make him or break him. Valiant, battle-scarred, a born soldier, fiery hearted, never so cool as in the hour of danger, Kuropatkin, whatever his destiny, will go down to history as a soldier of dauntless courage and resolution.

THE RUSSIAN CROWD.

The Russian crowd is a silent one. No mighty roar had swept over its ranks as the hero of the hour drove by on his way to lead the armies of his Emperor. Only a deep and melancholy booming of church bells announced that some great national event was in progress.

The crowd, hundreds deep, and controlled by an abundance of mounted and unmounted police, had looked on as though assisting at some theatrical or athletic display. Rich, poor, and very poor, they elbowed and jostled one another, and when I joined them, they were keenly intent on the princes, generals, and other high personages who were driving away from the station.

Every uniform in a terribly-uniformed Empire passed me. Cossack generals with white astrachan caps, other generals with black astrachan caps; Bokhara magnates with long knives dangling in front of them; students in uniform, Ministers in uniform, in sledges, in carriages, and on foot; they formed an amazing, semi-European, semi-Oriental procession as they streamed out of the station. The foreign military attachés were there as well; French, German, Austrian, and Swedish, and the crowd looked on, good-humoured and talkative.

The police were seemingly doing their best to scatter it. The crowd had been allowed to assemble for a specific purpose, but now that purpose was accomplished it must disperse. To me it seemed that the Russian police discourage crowds. All their efforts now seemed directed towards breaking up the vast mass of people who had assembled in the station-yard and in the adjoining streets. "Gentlemen, I beg you," is the polite formula in use; and we obeyed.

THE STOLEN TART.

At present my acquaintance with the Russian language is limited. Where everybody of importance speaks either French or German (this does not matter, but it led to an amusing contretemps for me this afternoon. I went into a confectioner's shop for a cup of tea. Tea is "chai," or the first syllable of "China." One learns the word at once here, the Russian being as great a tea-drinker as the Englishman. I also wanted some pastry, and on a neighbouring table were at least six jam and custard tarts on a plate. A young man sat beside them, but had his back turned to them. I thought they were for sale, so, without over and took a custard tart, which I ate, and for which I was prepared to pay.

Presently the young man cast an eye on the plate, and discovered that a tart was missing. They were his tarts evidently—he had chosen them at the counter—and I, so it seemed, was expected to do likewise. The waiter explained that I was the culprit. I stepped out and apologised in French, German, and English to

the young man, without producing any visible effect. He seemed, however, to understand that I had not meant to steal one of his tarts, and began to smile again, and make signs that the injury I had done him was not irreparable.

A gentleman reading a German newspaper had been an amused spectator of this little comedy. Seeing that he read a German newspaper, I addressed him in German, and asked him to apologise to the young man whose tart I had eaten. He said that it did not matter, and then followed quite a pleasant chat. The German's son was an officer in the Russian army—there seemed to be many Russo-Germans—and was on his way to Manchuria. The son had evidently been in a railway accident the day before, for he had sent his father a telegram saying that he was uninjured. So far no news of this railway accident had been allowed to leak out. It was a strange position. The father had his son's telegram saying that he had escaped injury in some unknown railway accident, and all day the father had been wondering what had happened to the train in which his son was faring to the front. An hour ago the accident was made public. It was near Tomsk, and not of any great consequence.

THE LULL.

News is withheld here, not so much, I believe, from any desire to keep the public in suspense, but rather because the officials that deal with news do so in their own time, and are the most leisurely creatures imaginable. The Russians do not hurry, and the "hustler" is a biped unknown to the Muscovite zoologist. As hour, or even a day, more or less is of no great consequence.

People do not mind waiting, and pleasure and comfort seem to come before business all the time. The public, too, does not seem to be in any great hurry for war news, and at present, particularly, we are in the midst of a lull similar to that which followed the departure of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener for South Africa. No one expects anything to happen in the Far East for the next five or six weeks. And then the Russian, in common with most other Europeans, expects that the armies of the Czar will overpower the Japanese by sheer force of numbers, and drive "the yellow man" back to his own islands, there to sue ignominiously for peace.

Such is the common Russian view of the situation, and in France, Germany, Austria, and half-a-dozen European countries, the same belief is held. There are doubters; there are even pro-Japanese in this country; but among the great bulk of the Russian population Japan is regarded as an impudent and dwarfish enemy who will disappear at the first onrush of the Czar's Cossacks.—Albert Kinross in *Daily Mail*.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW, the 19th May, 1904, at 10.30 A.M., at Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd. Godowns, Wanchai,

A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF STORES, Comprising:—

PAINTS, ROPE, PACKING, ENGINE and DECK STORES, STEERAGE BEDS and FITTINGS, COPPER, IRON, ELECTRIC LAMPS and GLOBES, LIFE RAFTS, BOAT COMPASS, LIFE BELTS, 120 SOUNDING MACHINE TUBES (Sir Wm. THOMSON'S Patent),

&c., &c., &c.;

ALSO

A Great Quantity of CROCKERY, GLASS and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1904. [617]

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate in

QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, VICTORIA, HONGKONG,

ON

TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1904, at 3 o'clock, on the Premises,

BY

Mr. G. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Property is Registered in the Land Office as Section A of Inland Lot No. 800 with the Messuages and Buildings thereon known as Nos. 386, 388 and 390, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, and is held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 99 years granted by a Crown Lease of the whole of Lot No. 800 dated the 20th April, 1863, subject to the payment of the annual Crown Rent of \$31.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWENS & HARSTON,

Vendor's Solicitors,

or to

Mr. G. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1904. [623]

TO HAND.

a Large and Varied Stock of Toilet Preparations, LIME JUICE and assorted SYRUPS for the hot weather.

DRUGS, PERFUMERY, PROPRIETARY

ARTICLES & PATENT MEDICINES

LARGELY STOCKED,

AT

THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & Co.),

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 法中

Hongkong.

A. STEVENSON,

Chemist.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1904. [624]

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,

HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong

THE leading English Newspaper in China. Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon, China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail. The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

ADVERTISING RATES.

(per inch.)

One week.....	\$ 2.8
One month.....	7.20
Two months.....	13.00
Three ".....	20.00
Six ".....	37.50
Twelve ".....	73.00

No charge less than one dollar.

Discount allowed on—

3 Months Contracts.....	5 per cent.
6 ".....	10 "
12 ".....	25 "

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages

\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisement can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the *Hongkong Telegraph* Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

HIGH CLASS BRANDIES.

A. OLD PALE \$20.00
B. SUPERIOR VERY OLD
COGNAC 27.00

C. VERY OLD LIQUEUR
COGNAC 33.00

V.O.D.-HENNESSY'S FINEST
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
COGNAC 40.00

All our Brandies are guaranteed to be
PURE COGNAC, the differences in price
being merely a question of age and vintage.

For a "Soda" Brandy we strongly
recommend the "B" quality.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1904. [3]

TELEPHONE NO. 276.
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,
祥利廣
17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

FURNITURE
DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BED-ROOM
FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,
GLASS, and
CHINA WARES.
PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF
FILTERS,
ROCHESTER LAMPS,
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES,
COOKING RANGES,
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.
DEVELOPING and PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.
GOOD WORK.
PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1904. [45]

E. C. WILKS & Co.,
MARINE SURVEYORS,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

COLLISIONS and Damages Surveyed.
Salvage Work undertaken.
Ship Designs and Specifications prepared.
Agents for the Construction and Sale of Steam
and Motor Launches.

Contract for New Tonnage on reasonable terms
with First-class Builders.

A large stock of Canadian Asbestos and
Asbestos goods kept.

Agents for Messrs. Allen & Sons Electrical
Plant and Centrifugal Pumps.

Telegram Address: "MARINEWORK." Telephone: No. 358.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1904. [58]

NOTICE

All communications intended for publication in
The "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Hong Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportionally.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is
accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the
world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty
five cents.

BIRTH.

On the 10th May, at 18 Cavanagh Road
Singapore the wife of ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 9th May, at 2-7, Queen Street, Singa-
pore, ELIZABETH MARY (Bessie) the beloved
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. de Souza,
aged 3 years and 6 months.

At the Government Civil Hospital, on the
17th inst., WILLIAM RALPH SEYMOUR, aged
31, Junior Assistant Master, at Queen's College.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1904.

OBSTRUCTION OF PATHWAYS.

In a recent issue we dealt with the ques-
tion of the obstruction of pathways. The
subject appears to be engaging the attention
of the police authorities as well as the Law
Officers of the Crown. This morning Ser-
geant Kerr placed four men before Mr.
Gompertz, at the Police Court, on the charge
of causing an obstruction on the footpath,
by carrying coal-baskets, and bamboo poles
on which coils of rope were slung. Formal
evidence of the arrest of the men was given,
and then Sergeant Kerr asked for a remand
in order that the Crown Prosecutor might
be communicated with, as the Ordinance
appears to be somewhat vague regarding
what is and what is not "calculated to
annoy or incommode passengers along the
pathways." The cases were remanded until
Friday, the 20th inst., the defendants being
released on bail of \$5 each. The Police
are wondering what will happen when the
electric trams start running, if the ordi-
nance anent obstructions is not amended
beforehand, for they anticipate that, to get
out of the way of the cars, coolies and
hawkers will flock on to the pathways, and
make them impossible thoroughfares for ordi-
nary pedestrians, and thus make confusion
worse confounded. An amendment of the
Ordinance, or, failing that, a broader inter-
pretation thereof, is desirable.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A MEETING of the Sanitary Board will be held
at 4.15 p.m. to-morrow.

EIGHT more Chinese cases of plague bring the
total for the year to 119. One of the eight for
the twenty-four hours ended at noon to-day
was imported from Amoy, another was from
the Emigration Camp at Laichikok.

IN connection with the raising of the *Karyak*
it is stated that to facilitate them in their work
the Japanese desired to purchase a copy of the
ship's plans from the Philadelphia yard where
she was built. The price asked, \$5,000 gold,
was, however, considered too high and the work
continued without it. A little later the ship's
own plans, which were supposed to have been
lost, were recovered from the wreck.

THE Norddeutscher Lloyd Company have just
sold, at Bremen, a very fine steamer to Russia.
The vessel is the *Kaiserin Maria Theresia*, of
8,278 tons. She is a steel twin-screw steamer
and was built by the Vulcan Company at Stettin
in 1890. The ostensible purchasers are said
to be Italians, but that is a little ruse to avoid
possible complications. The Russian Govern-
ment, it is no secret, have bought the ship to
be used as an auxiliary cruiser.

SOMETHING like a regular traffic in stealing
and selling children has come to light in Bang-
kok. Native children have been enticed away
in the streets, taken somewhere into the interior,
and there sold. The police have unearthed
the business, and a number of cases will soon
come before the British Court. On the night
of the 19th ult. Nai Ruoy, Inspector, with some
policemen surrounded the house of one Ajee
Sa-Ee at Muang Chok, near Bangkok, in which
Fai Chaem, an alleged kidnapper, took refuge.
He was arrested. It is alleged that about
200 children and adults have been kidnapped
by this Nai Chaem. Eleven boys, one girl,
and two adults have been recovered, and Nai
Chaem, with those who are charged with
having bought children from him, are to be
tried in British Court No. 1, — *Siam Observer*.

THE WAR.

THE YALU ENGAGEMENT.

An officer, presumably attached to the head-
quarters Staff, has made an interesting descrip-
tive comment on the Yalu engagement, which
he speaks of as follows:—

"The right wing, main body, and left wing
of our army having successfully crossed the
Yalu by a bridge some miles above Chulien-
cheng, advanced to the left bank of the Ai
river, and having crossed, occupied an elevated
position on the right bank overlooking the
position of the enemy holding the neighbour-
hood of Chulien-cheng. Judging from the de-
tailed report, our right wing continued to ad-
vance in the pursuit. The main body (Impe-
rial Bodyguard regiments) at Tai-to-ho, to
the north-west of Chulien-cheng, moved south-
wards to Ko-baku-to, having Chulien-cheng
about due east. The left wing was in the
direction of Antung, Chulien-cheng on the
land side being thus surrounded, with the Rus-
sians between our forces and the river. It
may be conjectured that the enemy had been
defending the elevated positions between Yu-
ju-ko and Makau, intending to retreat to
Chulien-cheng, there to make a last stand.
Our attack being too much for them, however,
they were unable to hold the position, but had
to retreat northwards in the direction of
Fushan-cheng. Our forces advanced on their
retreat and gradually closed in, and at the same
time the position of Chulien-cheng was taken.
The enemy was well supplied with artillery
and quick-firing guns, and taking their strong
position into consideration, it speaks well for
the manner and vigour of our attack that the
position was carried. The fact that we seized
over twenty guns and captured many officers
and men, besides occupying not only Chulien-
cheng but the district seven-and-a-half miles to
the west, proves that the engagement was a
great one."

JAPANESE SCOUTS ON THE YALU.

A ROMANTIC STORY OF DARING.

A correspondent sends us the following
description of a romantic incident in the war
to the *N. C. D. News*:—

One o'clock in the morning towards the
close of April, and crescent moon of the sixth
day in the lunar calendar fell in the depths of
the valley under the Phoenix Mountain
(Fenghuangshan). The Tiger Hill and Dragon
Bay were asleep, dreaming. No human form
was to be seen or voice heard. Darkness was
over all the land, and it seemed as though no
human interference would be allowed with its
reign.

Suddenly six or seven darker shadows crept
out from the darkness, and shaped themselves
as men. Four were naked; the foremost had
a dagger in his hand, and two poles across his
back. Grasping a rope, he advanced to the
river and plunged in. Clouds were gathering
in the sky and intensified the darkness. A
second, then a third, and a fourth of the
braves walked to the river and jumped in. It
was already spring but the cold of the night
was still severe and the bed of the river was
as if frozen. On the opposite bank Russian
sentries were on watch.

The first stream was shallow and only 30
yards across. Beyond it, however, was a
second enclosing the delta, and this was so
deep and rapid that the four swimmers by
putting forth their utmost exertions could yet
make scanty headway. The cold was almost
paralysing, but they pushed forward knowing
the sacredness of their mission.

At length they were across, though the
leader had lost his dagger and his poles, which
had been swept away by the swift current.
But they had accomplished their mission and
learnt what they wanted to know. Then, their
duty done, they took once again to the water to
return.

Dawn was peeping from the eastern sky and
the sentries on watch were keen eyed and alert.
The deep stream was crossed in safety, and the
plunge was about to be made into the river
when a shot rang out and one of four heroes
disappeared behind hope of rescue. The three
remaining scouts, after three hours' battling
with the river, safely reached headquarters at
half-past four.

So long as the water of Dragon Bay is blue
and the leaves grow green on Tiger Hill, so
long does the deed of heroism deserve to be
sung in Japan. The scouts were second Lieuten-
ant Nakano Kishiro and Privates Senosuke
Koga, Kintaro Ishihara, and Ritsuke Fujita. It
was the last-named who was killed. A week
later the Japanese Army was across the Yalu,
Kulicheng was won.

Pacific out of existence, in three months.
"Misfortunes" the various disasters have been
called, but there is something more than irony
in the Chicago *Tribune's* remark that the
"the Russian Navy would be safer if the Tsar
would issue a ukase forbidding it during the
remainder of the war to handle explosives." An
American naval officer has been offering the
opinion that Russia must lose in the fighting,
on the old ground, proved so often, that the
pen is mightier than the sword. In other words
the Japanese private is an educated man, trained
to act intelligently, to think for himself,
capable of independent action; the Russian
private soldier has been studiously kept in the
densest ignorance and while endowed with
plenty of animal courage will succumb to superi-
ority of brains. In the old days brains in the
rank and file did not count; nowadays they
mean almost everything.

THE WAR AND TRADE.

That the present war has had a stimulating
effect on various kinds of trade in the Pacific
North-west becomes apparent as statistics of
Japanese purchases are made known. One
Seattle firm has had a credit of some \$500,000
placed with it by representatives of the Japa-
nese Government to be used in the purchase of
supplies. Largely through this firm a cargo of
barley has already been sent to Kobe, and
further orders have influenced the price of
barley from \$19.50 to \$23.50 a ton. Big ship-
ments of flour are coming to Japan on almost
every ship that leaves Seattle for the Orient.

Announcement was made by the Inter-
national Banking Corporation at New York on
the 8th ult. of the shipment from Yokohama
by the steamship *Gaeltic* of \$2,500,000 (gold)
and by the steamship *Empress* of \$2,500,000 in
Japanese gold consigned to the bank. These
amounts of precious metal are for payment by
the Japanese Government for war material
and supplies purchased in America and in
Europe. The Government would not venture
to forward gold direct from Yokohama via the
Suez Canal route to Europe, because Ameri-
can benefits from the amounts in transit. On the 7th
ult. \$1,937,000 in Japanese gold was received
in New York.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reader's.)

Russia.

LONDON, 16th May.

The Tsar has left St. Petersburg for Khar-
kov and Kieff to bid farewell to the troops
going to the front. The Tsar will be absent
for 10 days.

The Austro-Hungarian Budget.

The enormous demands for extraordinary
naval and military expenditure has caused
amazement and anxiety in Vienna. The
newspapers decline to believe that there are
sufficient grounds for imposing such a bur-
den on Austria-Hungary.

LATER.

France, Russia and Japan.

M. Doumer, President of the Budget Com-
mittee, in a speech at a banquet, strongly
condemned the questionable attitude of some
Frenchmen towards the Russian alliance.
He said it was impossible for France to side
with "yellows" in a struggle between West-
ern and Eastern civilizations.

Austria-Hungary.

Count Goluchowski, addressing a delega-
tion at Buda-Pest, said the situation in the
Far East was most gloomy and it was impos-
sible to gauge the duration of the struggle.
In view of the wide interpretation of "con-
tractual war," he suggested restrictive regu-
lations by a mutual agreement of the
Powers. He warned Turkey against the
serious dangers to which she will expose
herself if she failed to make reforms.

China's Neutrality.

It is officially notified that China has in-
structed its representatives to assure the
Powers that, come what may, she intends to
strictly adhere to neutrality.

THE VICEROY WEI AND RIVER
CONSERVANCY.

The Viceroy Wei Kwang-tao wrote to the
Foreign Consuls in Shanghai the other day
as follows:—

"When Consul-Generals Goodnow and Sif-
fert were in Nanjing I handed them a me-
morial containing five conditions regarding
Whangpoo Conservancy, which I believe
Consul-Generals Goodnow and Siffert took
away with them so as to consult with you on
their return. I believe you have received by
this time the memorandum I gave them, but
to avoid any misapprehension I send you here-
with a copy of the memorandum for your
guidance. From the memorandum you will
see that the merchants will escape untoward
expenses and the works of conservancy will be
carried out all the sooner which will be a great
benefit for all concerned and I hope all the
Consuls will endorse the conditions now
proposed.

"I hereby attach the said five conditions
which please consult about with the other
consuls at the earliest moment and adopt the
same and oblige."

The following is *China Gazette* translation
from the Chinese text of the Viceroy Wei's
proposals.

"1. Though it was stipulated that the
merchants of the various powers who pay the
largest tonnage dues, as well as foreign and
native merchants in Shanghai should contribute
the expenses of the Conservancy work of the
Whangpoo River, yet the Chinese Government
now wishes itself to defray all the expenses in
the following manner so as to relieve the said
merchants from untoward expenses.

"The Chinese Government is prepared to
pay out Tls. 460,000 annually, of which Tls.
230,000 would form the portion of the Chinese
Government's contribution and the other Tls.
230,000 which the foreign merchants were to be
asked to contribute. The entire amount of
the said Tls. 460,000 will be defrayed out of
the revenues of the Maritime Customs in
Kwanping taels, annually, till the Conservancy
work is completed.

"2. The work of the Conservancy of the
river Whangpoo is to be under the joint control
of the Shanghai Taotai and the Maritime
Customs, and the administration of water
police, lighthouses and other affairs is to be
under the control of the Maritime Customs.

"3. As soon as the present scheme is
accepted by the Powers concerned the Chinese
Government is prepared to commence the
work of Conservancy within three months from
such date by employing one or two foreign
engineers conjointly as recommended by the
Powers concerned.

"4. The estimates of the expenses of the
work will be handed over to the Consular Body
in Shanghai for their inspection every three
months.

"5. The Chinese Government expresses its
desire to forego any contribution towards the
expenses of the said Conservancy from the
shipping trading to Shanghai, or from the ship-
ping business or from owners of property in
and around Shanghai and its neighbourhood."

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

English (*Coromandel*) 19th inst.
Indian (*Kumang*) 23rd inst.
American (*Gaeltic*) 23rd inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 23rd inst.
German (*Bayern*) 24th inst.
German (*Zieten*) 25th inst.
American (*Monticola*) 4th prox.

The N. G. L. S. Co.'s *Capri* left Bom-
bay for this port to-day, and may be expected
here on 20th prox.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s *Kumang* from Cal-
cutta and the Straits left Singapore for this
port to-day at 10 a.m.

The H. A. L. S. Co.'s *Weyher* from Hamburg
left Singapore for this port on 17th inst., and
may be expected here on 24th inst.

THE OPIUM BILL.

STRENUOUSLY OPPOSED.

FULL REPORT.

As mentioned in our issue last evening, a
lengthy discussion followed the moving of the
second reading of the Bill to amend the Pre-
pared Opium Ordinance, 1891. It arose out
of opposition on the part of some unofficial
members, and by reason of the interesting points
raised by the representatives we reproduce the
arguments at length.

In rising to propose the second reading of
the Bill, the Attorney General said that the
introduction of the measure was necessary to
effect that protection to the Opium Farmer
from illicit sales of the drug to which he was
rightfully entitled. The necessity for amend-
ing the Ordinance arose from the difficulty
regarding the construction to be placed upon
the present definition of the words "pre-
pared opium" and "preparation of opium"

that occurred in the present Ordinance.
The definition of "prepared opium" was
there stated as follows: "Prepared opium
shall so far as relates to the infringe-
ment of the Opium Farmer's privilege of
preparing opium within the Colony mean
opium which has been subjected to any degree
of artificial heat for any purpose whatsoever,"
and the definition of "preparation of opium"
was the subjecting of opium of any kind to any
degree of artificial heat for any purpose what-
soever. Persons had been importing illicit
opium into the Colony and using it in the pre-
paration of so-called anti-opium in pills and
wine, and on appearing before the Magistrate
the prosecution had failed because, though it
was easy enough to prove that the wine and
pills was each a preparation of opium still, in
neither case, could the learned Magistrate be
satisfied that any degree of artificial heat had
been used in the preparation thereof. That
was a technical objection which was fatal to the
operation of the Ordinance, which was intended
for the protection of the Opium Farmer, but
was obviously impossible to say by the mouth
of any witness whether opium brought from
Canton and used here in preparing pills and
wine had or had not at any time been subjected
to any degree of artificial heat. Given the
principle, therefore, of a proper protection to
the Farmer in the monopoly which govern-
ment, in the authority vested in it, granted to
him—accepting that principle it was obvious
that it was clearly

THE DUTY OF THE COUNCIL.

to pass such a measure as would give the
Farmer that protection to which he was enti-
tled. It was not necessary, but at the same
time it was just as well for them to remember,
that the amount paid by the Opium Farmer for
the monopoly for the exclusive privilege—and
they must remember it was the exclusive privi-
lege—which he had of dealing in opium was
extremely large in itself, and greatly in excess
of the amount paid by any Opium Farmer
in previous years. Though he had heard it
put forward as a reason why nothing should
be done in the present instance that the
illicit sales had been going on for a long
period in the past, and though it might be
perfectly true, still, in view of the fact that
the Farmer to-day was paying more than three
times what his predecessors did, it might
be equally true—in fact, it seemed to him
to be obviously more true—as a prudent
man of business he could no longer be
content to overlook that which did not matter
so much to his predecessors, who were paying
so very much less for the exclusive right which
they had. From inquiries that had been made
since the necessity for the amendments had
been brought to the notice of the Government,
it appeared that this illicit competition had so
increased that the Farmer had been forced to
increase his prices somewhat. It would be
seen at once that, when a man paid three times
as much as his predecessor was paying for
an article which he was not going to sell it
was only to be supposed that some increase in
the price of the commodity would follow. It
was to be admitted that the Farmer, exercising
that respect and right which he had had, some-
what increased his price; but it must also be
admitted by those who opposed the amendment
that that increase had been trifling. He

CHALLENGED THE STATEMENT.

to be contradicted—the increase in the selling
price of the opium by the Opium Farmer had
been trifling. Inquiries had shown that the
price was increased but by one-fifth only, and
one-fifth he said was trifling. He put it to
them that that could not be considered an in-
crease, when it was remembered that the
Farmer paid three times more than his pre-
decessor, or nearly \$2,000,000. Therefore, if it
was more it made the increase in price all the
less. One-fifth more only was charged for the
opium, and more than three times was paid to
the revenue. In the meantime, the sales by
the Farmer had fallen enormously although the
consumption had not been less. In fairness, he
contended that that could not be attributed to
the small increase in the price of one-fifth.
It was due to the excessive illicit introduction,
preparation and sale in the Colony of opium, which,
unless checked would render it impossible or
extremely difficult for the farmer to fulfil the
conditions of the tender and contract he was
under, and which he had entered into with the
Government. Sir Henry said he proposed to
deal with one or two objections, which he be-
lieved would be urged by his friend opposite
(Hon. H. E. Pollock) to the measure. The
first was that it was a great hardship to prevent
the sale of opium pills and wine by persons who
had hitherto been licensed or permitted by the
Farmer to sell them; and also that to prevent
the sale of the pills and wine would be to force
the opium habit upon persons who were strug-
gling to free themselves from it. Neither of
those assertions, when examined, could stand
for a moment.

THE QUESTION OF HARDSHIP.

Take first the hardship upon those who had
hitherto been engaged in selling by permit or
license from the Farmer. Inquiries had been
made into that assertion because, the law
thing the Government desired, was to inflict
hardship in any way, and from the report made
recognising the good work done in the Colony
and the country by the Farmer, he was will-
ing to supply, free to the legitimate opium
pills and wine. Therefore, the Farmer was
reasonable in his demand, and was not in-
terfering with the legitimate business of the
people. But he could not consent to supply
the opium in a manner which would be a
hardship upon those who had been licensed to
sell it. The second assertion was to the effect that
the sale of opium pills and wine was principally
made to those who wished to break themselves
of the opium habit. The Attorney General
observed that he did not know whether such a
suggestion would be made that day, but he had
heard it suggested that it was to the interest of
the Opium Farmer that the habit should be
indulged in rather than cured. Inquiries had
been made from the Farmer which showed that
the assertion was groundless, because the
Farmer was prepared to supply pills and wine
to any one who desired to take them to cure
himself of opium smoking or opium eating.
Therefore, it did not lay in the mouth of any
person to say that opium pills and wine would
no longer be sold. The Farmer was prepared
to open branches where all facilities would be
afforded so that those who desired to purchase
the pills and wine, could do so; and he had
also stated that he was prepared to sell the pills
and wine at a price 25% less than the ordi-
nary price. This offer on the part of the
Farmer would commend itself to the Council
at once. The Farmer was entitled to come
before the Council and say "I stand upon my
legal rights, and demand nothing but justice
at your hands. You have put up for off-r, by
contract, a tender for the exclusive right of
dealing in opium, and I have a right to demand
justice at your hands, and you shall protect
me." They were bound to say he could not be
altogether an undesirable person, though he
possibly might be considered so by some
people. What more did a *bona fide* consumer
require than to have a place at which he could
buy his pills and wine at a reasonable price? The
assertion that opium pills and wine were
taken by persons to cure themselves of the
habit had nothing in it, because it was impos-
sible for anyone who advanced such an assertion
to produce any authority of any value,
if at all, which would uphold the theory.

CURED BY STRENGTH OF WILL.

The opium habit was cured by what was
called strength of will, and not by having
reduced doses of opium. For the purpose of
catching the unaware the pills and the wine
were called anti-opium. There was no anti-
opium. The pills and wine contained
a certain amount of opium, but that they
would effect a cure, he said again it was impos-
sible for anyone to bring any authority to assure
them of the fact. There had been one objec-
tion raised, and it had important weight, and
that was that the effect of the proposed measure
would be to prevent the Tung Wa Hospital
from prescribing pills and wine for its patients.
He had pointed out that the Farmer was pre-
pared to make concessions which were reason-
able, but he was prepared to do more, because

by the Registrar General, it appeared there
were some 83 firms who dealt in opium pills
and wine. Of those 83 only five dealt exclusively
in the articles, while all the other 78 were
general dealers, and earned—he could not
call it an honest penny—an illicit penny by
the additional sales of opium pills and wine.
There were 83 firms, but they had only to deal
with five. They saw what the hardship
was. The largest of all those dealers did a
business which he admitted to be \$100 a
month. That was for a total sale, not net,
but gross, and after deducting out of pocket
expenses, his largest profit amounted to about
\$35 a month. Where was the hardship even
supposing the Opium Farmer had permitted
those persons to go on for any length of time?
There was no hardship. It was clear, therefore,
that while great loss was inflicted upon the
Farmer by the infringement of his privilege
the loss to individual dealers was very small.
H. E.—I think it should be stated that the
report of the Registrar-General stated \$100 a
month was the largest turnover of a retail
dealer.

The Attorney-General thought he had stated
so, but it was a fact that the largest retail busi-
ness merchant admitted that his sales did not
exceed \$100 a month. It was absolutely an
argument *ad captandam*; it had no force other-
wise. The question was not whether it was
hardship or not to prevent a man, who had
been for a long course of time engaged in illicit
dealing from continuing, but whether or not
the Opium Farmer, when he came to the
Council to be protected, was entitled to pro-
tection. So that from

A LEGAL AND MATERIAL POINT OF VIEW
the question of hardship should not enter into
consideration for one single moment. The
illicit buyer or seller had absolutely no claim
for consideration by the Council; the man
entitled to consideration, for protection, was the
Opium Farmer who paid \$2,000,000 to the
Government of the Colony for the privilege
of dealing exclusively in opium. At the same
time, though it was not necessary for him to
deal with the question of hardship, it was of
course always gratifying to know that in any
particular proceeding one was not inflicting
hardship, and he put it to them that he had
shown that, even if hardship was a good
argument, which it was not, there was no
question of hardship in treating of the case be-
fore them. The Opium Farmer had considered
the question as to whether he could continue
to license a certain number of persons to sell
opium provided they bought from him. Surely,
the Farmer having paid for the exclusive right
of dealing with opium was entitled to settle for
himself whether he would license other people
or not. He had considered the point, and
could not see his way to any

the opportunities afforded to abuse that privilege were too great.

A FACITIOUS OPPOSITION.
Sir Henry said he did not want to hurt the feelings of any one, but he was bound to say that the result of his inquiries into the opposition to the Amendment had led him to the conclusion that it was factitious rather than real. The opposition was not really that of a consumer; the real opposition came from the illicit dealers and not from the consumer, who, so long as he could get the pills and wine at a reasonable rate, it mattered not to him who sold them. He put it to the hon. members that the illicit dealers had no claim to protection from the Council.

The Colonial Secretary seconded the motion. The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai rose to oppose the measure, and observed that after listening very carefully to the speech of the Attorney-General a few of his objections to the second reading of the Bill had vanished, and on one point only was he determined to oppose the measure. It was quite true they should do all they could to protect the public interest, but at the same time he submitted they should do so only without injuring private interests, without inflicting undue hardship upon those whom a measure of this kind would injure. The Attorney-General had stated there were 83 firms concerned in dealing with pills and wine, and that there were only five firms that were wholesale dealers. It was a question of principle; for whether it affected five firms, or 83, or 500 or one firm, the principle remained the same: were not justified in causing injury to that one firm in order that the revenue of the Colony might be increased or protected. It was like

ROBINSON PETER TO PAY PAUL.

As guardians of the rights of the public, and as officials of the rights of the public, they should strongly oppose legislation of that kind. The whole question as it laid with him was whether the trade in opium pills and wine was illicit or not. In his object and reasoning, appended to the Ordinance, the Attorney-General said the sale of opium was illicit and, assuming it was so, argued that they should do away with it. Dr. Ho Kai, therefore, contended that they should inquire whether the sale of opium was illicit or not. The farmer was given only the exclusive right of dealing in prepared opium and not in the exclusive dealing in opium. The importance of the one word would, therefore, alter the whole aspect of the case. He had not the power of dealing with a single ounce of raw opium. At one time he had, and it was owing to his dealing with the raw opium in the Colony that the so-called blockade of Hongkong by the Chinese revenue cruiser was brought about. It was on account of this that two commissioners were sent down from Peking to treat with the Hongkong Government upon the question, and the result of the whole transaction was that the Opium Convention was signed, and thus an Ordinance was passed forbidding the dealing in raw opium by anybody without the full knowledge and consent of the government. At first the Opium Farmer's stock of the drug was limited to 1,000 chests a year and afterwards, he believed, it was reduced to 3,000 chests a year. Proceeding, Dr. Ho Kai maintained that the question of the increase in the amount of the tender of the present farmer should not have been introduced into the discussion. It did not matter how much he paid for it, and now that he had got it finds there are sales of pills and wine which, they would assume, interfered with his business. The farmer now wanted new rights.

The Attorney-General:—No.

The Hon. Pollock:—Yes, new rights.

DUTY OF UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, continuing, asked whether it was just for the legislature to assist people to define certain words in an ordinance, and to make those words include certain rights which were not contemplated by the wording of the measure. It was upon that particular principle that he founded his objection to the second reading of the Bill. If the Opium Farmer charged a certain fee upon the sale of the pills which, he understood, was very trifling—

The Attorney-General:—Small in the individual, but large in the aggregate.

Hon. Dr. Kai maintained that it would mean the total abolition of the trade of these dealers and all their goodwill would, by one stroke of the pen, be transferred to the Opium Farmer.

The Attorney-General:—You cannot use that term with regard to illicit dealing.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai argued however that the Attorney-General could not convince him it was illicit. He was open to conviction, and said that no one would be a stronger supporter than himself. He held no brief for either party. If the Opium Farmer desired to know the exact purport of the terms of the Ordinance, when the cases at the Magistracy were dismissed he should have taken the matter to the higher Courts and obtained the ruling of the judges. He regretted that the farmer had not thought it advisable for him to do so, and he doubted whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies would view with favour the Bill at present before the Council. He maintained that it was his duty, as unofficial members of Council, and therefore, representatives of the public and also of individuals, because, after all, public rights were simply an aggregate of individual rights—to consider well before passing an ordinance, such as the one before them, which would add new rights to a concession or monopoly, and which would also impose great hardship, and, assuming the trade was not illicit, would have the effect of extinguishing the right of conducting any lawful trade in the Colony.

A QUESTION OF POSITION.
The Hon. Pollock was about to rise, when H.E. said that before the hon. member addressed the Council he would be very much obliged if he would inform them what his position was exactly. The Council had received two petitions, one purporting to emanate from the general members of the Chinese community and the other from the shopkeepers dealing in the opium pills and wine. Both of them had been forwarded to the Council through somewhat irregular channels.

The Hon. Pollock, in reply, said he drew up the petitions professionally on behalf of the parties, and had forwarded them to Government. There was no secret about it. With regard to the other question he should have thought it was hardly necessary and hardly proper that such a question should be put. He need scarcely say that he thought all those who had followed his public career in this Colony would know that he did not accept pay, and had no intention of accepting pay for appearing in that Council and for the views he might express therein. He thought it would be obviously improper for him as a member of that Council to accept any fee or reward or gratuity whatsoever in respect of any views which he might lay before that Council. He was asked to prepare in a professional capacity the petitions sent in, and he thought it would be found he acted perfectly right in doing so. The petitions were addressed to the hon. members of the Council, and he did not know whether they were circulated or not, but it rather seemed to him that they were not. He did not see them on the table before him.

H.E.:—Thank you. The question is simply made to define the hon. member's position.

Hon. Pollock:—I do not know whether these petitions have been circulated or not.

The Hon. May replied that they had been seen by hon. members.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

Hon. Pollock, continuing, said that one would have thought from the speech of the Attorney-General that they either had not reached him, or had not been sufficiently considered by him because they had been told, by a great flourishing of trumpets, of some wonderful discovery, or alleged discovery, by the Government. That is to say, the Government was supposed to have made the wonderful discovery that some of the people who signed the petition were recently employed in the business of opium pills or opium wine. That question was dealt with specifically in paragraph 1 of one of the petitions:—"Your petitioners have during the periods of years which are set opposite to their respective signatures been carrying on business in this Colony in (inter alia) either opium pills or opium wine or in both those articles." He should have thought the words *inter alia* were sufficiently explicit, although expressed in Latin and not English, to convey to those gentlemen who signed the petition that they were not and did not purport to be solely or exclusively employed or engaged in the sole business of dealing in opium pills and wine, or anything else. The position taken up at the very outset was, that it was not their sole business, but although it was not their sole business it was a business, and, as his hon. and learned friend, the senior member for the Chinese, pointed out, it was a question of principle upon which a stand must be taken. A couple had a perfect right to be protected in a party had a perfect right to be protected in a legitimate business, and he would presently show that this was a legitimate business. The Attorney-General had endeavoured to make another point in stating that the trade in opium pills and wine was, after all, a comparatively small trade. Dr. Ho Kai had, however, very effectively driven him from that position.

INTERFERING WITH TRADE.

Why should a trade which was large in the aggregate and which was lawful be interfered with by the legislature of the Colony? He submitted there could be only one answer, and that was because the Opium Farmer paid a very large sum yearly to the Government of the Colony. That is to say, the Government have some fear, some apprehension that, unless some measure of this sort is passed to give the Opium Farmer rights additional to the one already possessed, the Government are apprehensive that the revenue may suffer some loss, and because of that fear and because of that apprehension they propose to over-ride those people who have been dealing in opium pills and wine—they propose to take away their business, which had hitherto been lawful and legitimate. The hon. member proceeded to refer to the Ordinance with a view to showing what protection was afforded to the Opium Farmer, and argued that a member of the Council, magistrate, judge or member of executive council could possibly say that the opium used for pills and wine had been dealing for many years without let or hindrance, and now they were to be classed as smugglers acting contrary to the laws to sell opium in the way sold by the dealers, or an infringement of the opium farmers' privileges. In the case where the farmer prosecuted a dealer, the magistrate could not possibly say that it was prepared opium the dealer was selling and he dismissed the case. If

THE HIGH LEGAL OPINION.

behind the opium farmer had thought the magistrate was wrong they would have taken the case to a higher court. The opium farmer had got exactly what he bargained for. The Ordinance would give him new rights, other than what he had bargained for. The petitioners recommended that a commission be appointed if the Government were not satisfied with what the petitioners stated. Now, there had been a lot of secret investigation by the Registrar-General.

His Excellency:—I hardly think you are entitled to use that term.

Mr. Pollock said the inquiry, as far the Council was concerned, had been unofficial.

The Attorney-General:—No.

Mr. Pollock:—I do not agree with the Attorney-General in this as in many matters. Mr. Pollock further stated that the Government should hold a commission of inquiry. It could not be said that an inquiry held by a head official was a satisfactory substitute for a commission. Mr. Pollock also referred to the subject of compensation, pointing out that it was an injustice to take away a man's business without compensating him. Yet the Government proposed to take away these eighty-three traders' rights without giving compensation. The Opium Farmer did not stand on his legal rights; he felt they were not sufficient and wanted the Government to alter his rights and privileges.

The Attorney-General:—No!

Mr. Pollock proceeded to state that the Opium Farmer, as showing the weakness of his position offered in return to dole out certain concessions. Later on Mr. Pollock referring to the official members said that the Government came to the Council meeting with prejudged opinions.

His Excellency: I object to that.

Mr. Pollock: I will explain. This Bill has been here two months.

His Excellency: To meet the convenience of the hon. member.

Mr. Pollock: Well, it was postponed, but I don't think Mr. Pollock is right in saying for my convenience. The official members of this Council are not at liberty to express their private and independent opinions.

ne s—thru, h the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce. He would be very glad to know whether the hon. member in the exercise of his profession had drawn those petitions and was to be remunerated for advocating the prayer contained therein.

The Hon. Pollock, in reply, said he drew up the petitions professionally on behalf of the parties, and had forwarded them to Government. There was no secret about it. With regard to the other question he should have thought it was hardly necessary and hardly proper that such a question should be put. He need scarcely say that he thought all those who had followed his public career in this Colony would know that he did not accept pay, and had no intention of accepting pay for appearing in that Council and for the views he might express therein. He thought it would be obviously improper for him as a member of that Council to accept any fee or reward or gratuity whatsoever in respect of any views which he might lay before that Council. He was asked to prepare in a professional capacity the petitions sent in, and he thought it would be found he acted perfectly right in doing so. The petitions were addressed to the hon. members of the Council, and he did not know whether they were circulated or not, but it rather seemed to him that they were not. He did not see them on the table before him.

H.E.:—Thank you. The question is simply made to define the hon. member's position.

Hon. Pollock:—I do not know whether these petitions have been circulated or not.

The Hon. May replied that they had been seen by hon. members.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

Hon. Pollock, continuing, said that one would have thought from the speech of the Attorney-General that they either had not reached him, or had not been sufficiently considered by him because they had been told, by a great flourishing of trumpets, of some wonderful discovery, or alleged discovery, by the Government. That is to say, the Government was supposed to have made the wonderful discovery that some of the people who signed the petition were recently employed in the business of opium pills or opium wine. That question was dealt with specifically in paragraph 1 of one of the petitions:—"Your petitioners have during the periods of years which are set opposite to their respective signatures been carrying on business in this Colony in (inter alia) either opium pills or opium wine or in both those articles." He should have thought the words *inter alia* were sufficiently explicit, although expressed in Latin and not English, to convey to those gentlemen who signed the petition that they were not and did not purport to be solely or exclusively employed or engaged in the sole business of dealing in opium pills and wine, or anything else. The position taken up at the very outset was, that it was not their sole business, but although it was not their sole business it was a business, and, as his hon. and learned friend, the senior member for the Chinese, pointed out, it was a question of principle upon which a stand must be taken. A couple had a perfect right to be protected in a party had a perfect right to be protected in a legitimate business, and he would presently show that this was a legitimate business. The Attorney-General had endeavoured to make another point in stating that the trade in opium pills and wine was, after all, a comparatively small trade. Dr. Ho Kai had, however, very effectively driven him from that position.

INTERFERING WITH TRADE.

Why should a trade which was large in the aggregate and which was lawful be interfered with by the legislature of the Colony? He submitted there could be only one answer, and that was because the Opium Farmer paid a very large sum yearly to the Government of the Colony. That is to say, the Government have some fear, some apprehension that, unless some measure of this sort is passed to give the Opium Farmer rights additional to the one already possessed, the Government are apprehensive that the revenue may suffer some loss, and because of that fear and because of that apprehension they propose to over-ride those people who have been dealing in opium pills and wine—they propose to take away their business, which had hitherto been lawful and legitimate. The hon. member proceeded to refer to the Ordinance with a view to showing what protection was afforded to the Opium Farmer, and argued that a member of the Council, magistrate, judge or member of executive council could possibly say that the opium used for pills and wine had been dealing for many years without let or hindrance, and now they were to be classed as smugglers acting contrary to the laws to sell opium in the way sold by the dealers, or an infringement of the opium farmers' privileges. In the case where the farmer prosecuted a dealer, the magistrate could not possibly say that it was prepared opium the dealer was selling and he dismissed the case. If

THE HIGH LEGAL OPINION.

behind the opium farmer had thought the magistrate was wrong they would have taken the case to a higher court. The opium farmer had got exactly what he bargained for. The Ordinance would give him new rights, other than what he had bargained for. The petitioners recommended that a commission be appointed if the Government were not satisfied with what the petitioners stated. Now, there had been a lot of secret investigation by the Registrar-General.

His Excellency:—I hardly think you are entitled to use that term.

Mr. Pollock said the inquiry, as far the Council was concerned, had been unofficial.

The Attorney-General:—No.

Mr. Pollock:—I do not agree with the Attorney-General in this as in many matters. Mr. Pollock further stated that the Government should hold a commission of inquiry. It could not be said that an inquiry held by a head official was a satisfactory substitute for a commission. Mr. Pollock also referred to the subject of compensation, pointing out that it was an injustice to take away a man's business without compensating him. Yet the Government proposed to take away these eighty-three traders' rights without giving compensation. The Opium Farmer did not stand on his legal rights; he felt they were not sufficient and wanted the Government to alter his rights and privileges.

The Attorney-General:—No!

Mr. Pollock proceeded to state that the Opium Farmer, as showing the weakness of his position offered in return to dole out certain concessions. Later on Mr. Pollock referring to the official members said that the Government came to the Council meeting with prejudged opinions.

His Excellency: I object to that.

Mr. Pollock: I will explain. This Bill has been here two months.

His Excellency: To meet the convenience of the hon. member.

Mr. Pollock: Well, it was postponed, but I don't think Mr. Pollock is right in saying for my convenience. The official members of this Council are not at liberty to express their private and independent opinions.

ne s—thru, h the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce. He would be very glad to know whether the hon. member in the exercise of his profession had drawn those petitions and was to be remunerated for advocating the prayer contained therein.

The Hon. Pollock, in reply, said he drew up the petitions professionally on behalf of the parties, and had forwarded them to Government. There was no secret about it. With regard to the other question he should have thought it was hardly necessary and hardly proper that such a question should be put. He need scarcely say that he thought all those who had followed his public career in this Colony would know that he did not accept pay, and had no intention of accepting pay for appearing in that Council and for the views he might express therein. He thought it would be obviously improper for him as a member of that Council to accept any fee or reward or gratuity whatsoever in respect of any views which he might lay before that Council. He was asked to prepare in a professional capacity the petitions sent in, and he thought it would be found he acted perfectly right in doing so. The petitions were addressed to the hon. members of the Council, and he did not know whether they were circulated or not, but it rather seemed to him that they were not. He did not see them on the table before him.

H.E.:—Thank you. The question is simply made to define the hon. member's position.

Hon. Pollock:—I do not know whether these petitions have been circulated or not.

The Hon. May replied that they had been seen by hon. members.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

Hon. Pollock, continuing, said that one would have thought from the speech of the Attorney-General that they either had not reached him, or had not been sufficiently considered by him because they had been told, by a great flourishing of trumpets, of some wonderful discovery, or alleged discovery, by the Government. That is to say, the Government was supposed to have made the wonderful discovery that some of the people who signed the petition were recently employed in the business of opium pills or opium wine. That question was dealt with specifically in paragraph 1 of one of the petitions:—"Your petitioners have during the periods of years which are set opposite to their respective signatures been carrying on business in this Colony in (inter alia) either opium pills or opium wine or in both those articles." He should have thought the words *inter alia* were sufficiently explicit, although expressed in Latin and not English, to convey to those gentlemen who signed the petition that they were not and did not purport to be solely or exclusively employed or engaged in the sole business of dealing in opium pills and wine, or anything else. The position taken up at the very outset was, that it was not their sole business, but although it was not their sole business it was a business, and, as his hon. and learned friend, the senior member for the Chinese, pointed out, it was a question of principle upon which a stand must be taken. A couple had a perfect right to be protected in a party had a perfect right to be protected in a legitimate business, and he would presently show that this was a legitimate business. The Attorney-General had endeavoured to make another point in stating that the trade in opium pills and wine was, after all, a comparatively small trade. Dr. Ho Kai had, however, very effectively driven him from that position.

INTERFERING WITH TRADE.

Why should a trade which was large in the aggregate and which was lawful be interfered with by the legislature of the Colony? He submitted there could be only one answer, and that was because the Opium Farmer paid a very large sum yearly to the Government of the Colony. That is to say, the Government have some fear, some apprehension that, unless some measure of this sort is passed to give the Opium Farmer rights additional to the one already possessed, the Government are apprehensive that the revenue may suffer some loss, and because of that fear and because of that apprehension they propose to over-ride those people who have been dealing in opium pills and wine—they propose to take away their business, which had hitherto been lawful and legitimate. The hon. member proceeded to refer to the Ordinance with a view to showing what protection was afforded to the Opium Farmer, and argued that a member of the Council, magistrate, judge or member of executive council could possibly say that the opium used for pills and wine had been dealing for many years without let or hindrance, and now they were to be classed as smugglers acting contrary to the laws to sell opium in the way sold by the dealers, or an infringement of the opium farmers' privileges. In the case where the farmer prosecuted a dealer, the magistrate could not possibly say that it was prepared opium the dealer was selling and he dismissed the case. If

THE HIGH LEGAL OPINION.

behind the opium farmer had thought the magistrate was wrong they would have taken the case to a higher court. The opium farmer had got exactly what he bargained for. The Ordinance would give him new rights, other than what he had bargained for. The petitioners recommended that a commission be appointed if the Government were not satisfied with what the petitioners stated. Now, there had been a lot of secret investigation by the Registrar-General.

His Excellency:—I hardly think you are entitled to use that term.

Mr. Pollock said the inquiry, as far the Council was concerned, had been unofficial.

The Attorney-General:—No.

Mr. Pollock:—I do not agree with the Attorney-General in this as in many matters. Mr. Pollock further stated that the Government should hold a commission of inquiry. It could not be said that an inquiry held by a head official was a satisfactory substitute for a commission. Mr. Pollock also referred to the subject of compensation, pointing out that it was an injustice to take away a man's business without compensating him. Yet the Government proposed to take away these eighty-three traders' rights without giving compensation. The Opium Farmer did not stand on his legal rights; he felt they were not sufficient and wanted the Government to alter his rights and privileges.

The Attorney-General:—No!

Mr. Pollock proceeded to state that the Opium Farmer, as showing the weakness of his position offered in return to dole out certain concessions. Later on Mr. Pollock referring to the official members said that the Government came to the Council meeting with prejudged opinions.

His Excellency: I object to that.

Mr. Pollock: I will explain. This Bill has been here two months.

His Excellency: To meet the convenience of the hon. member.

Mr. Pollock: Well, it was postponed, but I don't think Mr. Pollock is right in saying for my convenience. The official members of this Council are not at liberty to express their private and independent opinions.

ne s—thru, h the hon. member for the Chamber of Commerce. He would be very glad to know whether the hon. member in the exercise of his profession had drawn those petitions and was to be remunerated for advocating the prayer contained therein.

The Hon. Pollock, in reply, said he drew up the petitions professionally on behalf of the parties, and had forwarded them to Government. There was no secret about it. With regard to the other question he should have thought it was hardly necessary and hardly proper that such a question should be put. He need scarcely say that he thought all those who had followed his public career in this Colony would know that he did not accept pay, and had no intention of accepting pay for appearing in that Council and for the views he might express therein. He thought it would be obviously improper for him as a member of that Council to accept any fee or reward or gratuity whatsoever in respect of any views which he might lay before that Council. He was asked to prepare in a professional capacity the petitions sent in, and he thought it would be found he acted perfectly right in doing so. The petitions were addressed to the hon. members of the Council, and he did not know whether they were circulated or not, but it rather seemed to him that they were not. He did not see them on the table before him.

H.E.:—Thank you. The question is simply made to define the hon. member's position.

Hon. Pollock:—I do not know whether these petitions have been circulated or not.

The Hon. May replied that they had been seen by hon. members.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

Hon. Pollock, continuing, said that one would have thought from the speech of the Attorney-General that they either had not reached him, or had not been sufficiently considered by him because they had been told, by a great flourishing of trumpets, of some wonderful discovery, or alleged discovery, by the Government. That is to say, the Government was supposed to have made the wonderful discovery that some of the people who signed the petition were recently employed in the business of opium pills or opium wine. That question was dealt with specifically in paragraph 1 of one of the petitions:—"Your petitioners have during the periods of years which are set opposite to their respective signatures been carrying on business in this Colony in (inter alia) either opium pills or opium wine or in both those articles." He should have thought the words *inter alia* were sufficiently explicit, although expressed in Latin and not English, to convey to those gentlemen who signed the petition that they were not and did not purport to be solely or exclusively employed or engaged in the sole business of dealing in opium pills and wine, or anything else. The position taken up at the very outset was, that it was not their sole business, but although it was not their sole business it was a business, and, as his hon. and learned friend, the senior member for the Chinese, pointed out, it was a question of principle upon which a stand must be taken. A couple had a perfect right to be protected in a party had a perfect right to be protected in a legitimate business, and he would presently show that this was a legitimate business. The Attorney-General had endeavoured to make another point in stating that the trade in opium pills and wine was, after all, a comparatively small trade. Dr. Ho Kai had, however, very effectively driven him from that position.

The Colonial Secretary: That is irrelevant. Mr. Pollock: The Colonial Secretary may call it irrelevant, but I think, Sir, that the correctness of it cannot possibly be denied. It seems to me that, if Yuen Excellency desires

AN UNBIASED OPINION.

the right way to obtain it is by allowing the official and unofficial members to be free to vote in this matter exactly as they like. That is the clear solution of the difficulty, and, Sir, I say that it is most in this manner this Bill should come before us in this manner. The whole matter ought to be thrashed out, and I altogether oppose the second reading of the Bill.

Hon. Gershom Stewart supported the Government and thought it quite fair to protect the Opium Farmer in his monopoly. If they the Opium Farmer in his monopoly could be multiplied the places where opium could be secretly indulged in they would do a bad thing for the Colony. The Government should keep control over the habit.

The Attorney-General said he had nothing to withdraw from what he had said owing to the illicit introduction of opium into the Colony and preparation thereof in the definite and prepared opium, the Opium Farmer required that protection which the Ordinance alone could give. That was the long and short of it. It was learned and hon. friend (Mr. Pollock) took a narrow view of the matter. Possibly he was unconsciously biased because he was consulted professionally by those who objected to the Ordinance.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S STATEMENTS.

His Excellency said the Government had been accused of lying in the Bill to interfere with the vested interests and thereby doing an injustice to certain traders in the Colony. In the first place he claimed for the Government the absolute right of dealing with a drug like opium in any way it pleased, just as it was the undoubted right of the Government to deal with the sale of alcoholic liquors or the sale of arms in any way it pleased. It could not be denied that, owing to the increase of the arms license, the business of every arms dealer in the Colony had been absolutely closed; and it could not be denied that the Government had not increased the tax with *multae profuse*. Well, no one said that those men had a right to be compensated for the business that they lost, or would anyone contend that dealers in spirituous liquors should be compensated.

How had the opium farm come into existence? Did honourable members know that in days gone by dealers in opium were licensed from the opium preparers. Then the Government, to control the opium traffic, swept away all these licenses, and put the business in the hands of one man. But no one claimed at the time that those persons whose businesses were stopped should be compensated. And in the present case careful investigation showed that these producers who had been dealing in these pills had no real claim for consideration. The sale of the opium pills and wine had now increased whilst the sale of the Opium Farmer's opium had decreased. If they believed that the trade of those dealers had increased because people wished to avoid the opium habit there might be something in their prayer, but His Excellency read extracts from leading Chinese papers which showed that the people bought the pills as a substitute for opium because the price of opium had been raised. His Excellency found that the sale of opium pills in the Colony was about

9,000 BOTTLES PER YEAR.

large bottles costing twenty-five cents, and small ones eleven cents. Thus the whole trade amounted to between two and three thousand dollars per annum—and this was the enormous and valuable trade with which the Government were accused of interfering. The only point of value that had been raised in opposition was perhaps that with reference to the wholesale dealers in the retail pills dealing for purposes of export. The retail dealers were trying to cut into the monopoly of the farmer. His Excellency did not know whether the Government would be able to arrange anything with the farmer in the matter of licensing these wholesale dealers who had obtained their valuable goods from Canton in bond and allow them to export their goods from the Colony. But he undertook, on behalf of the Government, to do something in the matter, so that no injustice may rest on themselves. (Applause.)

A division was then taken, when the proposition was carried by 9 Ayes to 3 Noes, the minority being the Hon. Pollock, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai and Hon. Wei Yuk.

The Bill was then read a second time, and the Council adjourned *sine die*.

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.

CHINESE CONSTABLE COMMANDED.

Now the plague is somewhat increasing in Hongkong, the lower order of Chinese are exercising their brains to devise means of disguising the fact that a case, fatal or otherwise, has occurred in their houses, and consequently a considerable amount of dumping of dead bodies is being done. Sometimes the dumping is successful, and the bodies disappear with the tide, and are never heard of again. But at others constables happen to be watching proceedings, and the dumping scheme fails. This happened to Li Kim, of Queen's Road, this morning.

West yesterday died of a mysterious disease, and Li, to save the ordinary expenses of the funeral rites, and to get rid of all traces of sickness in his house, carried the body of his deceased brother along the Praya, looking for some convenient spot wherein he might get rid of the venial remains. He found it. But Chan Kim, Chinese Constable 342 was watching the proceedings of Li, and when he saw the latter about to dump the body he raised a protest. It was then that Li sinned against the law further. He took out \$5 from his pocket and offered it to the constable Chan to let him go and do as he wanted to. But Chan was incorruptible, and instead of accepting the bribe, accepted Li as his prisoner. Yesterday afternoon Li was placed before Mr. Gompertz, at the Police Court, and was fined \$100, with the alternative of three months' lodging in Victoria Gaol.

Mr. Gompertz commended the constable for his behaviour in the matter, and applauded his honesty and integrity, when instead of accepting what almost amounted to a monthly salary, he charged the offender with attempted bribery and His W. rship hoped that his example would be followed by others when placed in the same position.

THE NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

From what we can gather from various sources the new Japanese loan, which amounts altogether to £10,000,000 sterling, issued at 93 bearing 6 percent interest, will be for the term of 25 years with a first charge upon the Customs revenue as security. The reason for the issue of the loan is to safeguard the specie reserve of the country against the convertible notes issued by the Bank of Japan.

Since last year Japanese specie had been continually exported abroad and the movement is still in progress even now. From the statistics before us, containing the figures during the first three months of this year, it is found that from January last to March, the excess of the export

of specie over its import was over 41,800,000 yen. Holders of the convertible notes of the Bank of Japan have been converting the notes with the Bank and the specie reserve thus fell to about 80,000,000 yen. This phenomenon is nothing very unusual and need not be the beginning of the year, but in the latter half of normal years the opposite phenomenon generally takes place, as silk and tea are exported and a correspondingly large amount of specie is imported from America and Europe to Japan. This year, with the St. Louis Exhibition and the Russo-Japanese war, Japanese trade with the U.S. has greatly increased and therefore the present heavy export of specie will soon be reversed and gold will pour back into the country at a greater rate than ever. However, many people in Japan are nervous about the heavy export of specie and it is now thought wise to set such nervous people at rest. The Japanese Government accordingly decided to raise a foreign loan, though it would have been very easy to raise the loan amongst the Japanese public.

The loan seems to have been warmly welcomed in London and New York, while even in Shanghai many offers have already reached the local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation amounting in money to something in the neighbourhood of £1,000,000 sterling.—*China Gazette*.

COMMERCIAL.

SHARE LIST.

Following are further alterations in Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts' share quotations notified to us after the list had been printed:—

Canton Insurance ... 210 b.
Hongkong Fire ... 310 b.
China Fire ... 84 b.
Macao Steamboats ... 29½ b.
Indo-China ... 108 b.
Kowloon Wharves ... 111 b.
Hongkong Land ... 160 b.
Humphreys Estate ... 12½

RICE.

Writing under date, Saigon, 6th inst., Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co. state:—A rather violent hurricane has passed over here on the 1st inst., causing considerable damage to property. Ships in port were lucky enough in sustaining no injury not causing any, though three of them got adrift. Native craft suffered heavily. A good many rice-laden lighters laying alongside vessels, or coming down the river, or in the course of being loaded at the mills, foundered. Some of the rice mills, in Cholon, have suffered heavily and a couple of them will be unable to resume work hence, a fortnight or perhaps a month. Most of the smaller towns in the interior have

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 21st May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"YANGTSE"	On 28th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 3rd June.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON & ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	On 24th May.
LONDON & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	On 7th June.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"TEENKAI"	On 20th June.
LONDON & ANTWERP	"AGAMEMNON"	On 21st June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via MAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.		
S.S. "AGAMEMNON" from Pacific Coast via Japan is due here on 21st inst. from Moji.		
S.S. "NINGCHOW" left Victoria, B.C., for Japan and Hongkong on 14th inst.		

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1904.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENSIN	"KANAU"	20th May.
SHANGHAI	"TAIWAN"	21st "
SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	23rd "
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	2nd June.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unvalued table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS. (SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT).

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1904.

Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	FRIDAY, 20th May, at 4 P.M.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 28th May, at 10 A.M.
PERLA	1980	A. H. Notley		

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES,
From 1st January, 1904.

ALSO REDUCED FARES TO
MANILA AND RETURN.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric
Light. First Class Accommodation. Un-
rivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1904.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

J. TREVOUX & CO.

HONGKONG-CANTON NIGHTLY
SERVICE.

THE Commodious Steamer

"PAUL BEAU"

Captain Frangent, leaves Hongkong for Canton
at 9 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and
THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong
the following Days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M., taking
Passengers and Cargo as usual.

The S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN,"
Captain Noel, leaves Hongkong on MON-
DAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at
the usual hour.

These Two Magnificent and Up-to-Date
Steamers, are fitted with Electricity.

The Saloon is under European Supervision.
First Class European \$8.00
Second Class European 3.00
First Class Chinese 1.50
Second Class Chinese80
Deck30

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Queen
Street, Praya West.

For further Particulars, apply to
J. LANDOLT, Agent,
THE PHARMACY, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1904.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW".....1,300.....J. P. MARTIN.

"KWONG TUNG".....1,338.....H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 8.30 Every
Evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5 o'clock
Every Evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4
Meals (Each) 1

The Company's Wharf is a Short Distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1904.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above
Ports, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LARPAK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1904.

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

司公限有船輪華中

FOR MOJI AND SALINA CRUZ
(MEXICO).

THE Steamship

"LOTHIAN"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on
SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply at the Company's Offices,
No. 20, Des Voeux Road.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1904.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"RAS. ISSA"

will be despatched for the above Port, on
THURSDAY, the 26th May.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1904. About

"SATSUMA".....3rd June.

"RICHMOND CASTLE".....15th "

"ST. FILLANS".....30th "

"LOWTHER CASTLE".....31st July.

For Freight and further Information, apply
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1904.

Shipping—Steamer.

M. S. DOLLAR STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Company's Steamship

"M. S. DOLLAR,"

Captain A. Gow, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 20th instant.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1904.

1620

Intimations.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER

guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the
Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Robert, Velpeau
and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a
medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto
employed.

THERAPION No. 1

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 2

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 3

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 4

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 5

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 6

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 7

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 8

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 9

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 10

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 11

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 12

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 13

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 14

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 15

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 16

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 17

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 18

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 19

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 20

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 21

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 22

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 23

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 24

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 25

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 26

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 27

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 28

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 29

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 30

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 31

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 32

is a re-
freshing, often a few days, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectively obviates the use
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other remedies have failed.

KING EDWARD.

Krusse, Geo.	Mrs.
Lee, J. B.	Wenborn, S. T.
Lowe, D. R.	White, Dr. and Mr.
Malke, Mr.	M. J.
Martin, R.	Wood, Mr.
McDermott, A. P. B.	Yates, Mr. & Mrs. C.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Cowden, Mrs. & Miss	Ross, W. W.
Dann, G. H.	Smith, Mr. E. Grant
Gaff, Mr. & Mrs.	Smith, Mr. & Mrs.
Gaskell, Mr. & Mrs.	Grant
Griffith, Mrs.	Woodward, Mr. & Mrs.
Lauder, P.	and children
Roberts, A. G.	

ROYAL MEMORY.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE PENSIONER.

Lord Roberts has what is sometimes called a "Royal" Memory—the gift of always remembering faces—and his great popularity due in part to this, and to his good-natured pleasure in conversing with even the humblest of his comrades-in-arms. When visiting Scotland, some little time ago, he recognised an old warrior from the ranks, Sergeant McKenzie, late Royal Artillery, and made the man happy when Field Marshal and ex-Nom. called up old times and "fought the battle all over again."

ROYAL MEMORY.

NAME.	CLASS.	TONS.	GUNS.	I.H.P.	CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED AT.
Alacrity ...	despatch-vessel ...	1,700	—	3,000	Commander O. de B. Brock ...	Shanghai
Albion +	battleship, 1st class ...	12,950	16	13,500	Captain T. H. M. Jerram ...	Wusung
Algerine ...	sloop ...	1,050	6	1,400	Commander R. Nugent ...	Shanghai
Amphitrite...	cruiser, 1st class ...	11,000	16	18,000	Captain Charles Windham, C.V.O.	Wusung
Andromeda ...	cruiser, 1st class ...	...	...	...	Captain R. Nelson Omanney ...	Weihaiwei
Bramble ...	gunboat, 1st class ...	710	6	1,300	Lieut.-Commander F. M. Leake ...	Yangtze
Britomart ...	gunboat, 1st class ...	710	6	1,300	Lieut.-Commander T. D. Pratt ...	Yangtze
Centurion ...	battleship, 1st class ...	10,500	14	13,000	Captain Pegan ...	Wusung
Cressy ...	cruiser, 1st class ...	12,000	14	21,000	Captain Henry M. Tudor ...	Hongkong
Cherub ...	water tank and tug ...	300	—	300	...	Hongkong
Eclipse ...	cruiser, 2nd class ...	5,600	11	9,600	Captain Robert H. S. Stokes ...	Hongkong
Espergle ...	sloop ...	1,070	10	1,400	Commander Ernest Barton ...	en route Weihaiwei
Fame ...	torpedo boat destroyer ...	360	6	5,700	Lieut.-Commander C. Asser ...	Hongkong
Fearless ...	cruiser, 3rd class ...	1,580	12	3,200	Commander I. V. Lewes, D.R.E.	Weihaiwei
Glory * ...	battleship, 1st class ...	12,900	16	13,500	Captain W. A. Carter ...	Wusung
Handy ...	torpedo boat destroyer ...	275	6	4,000	...	Hongkong
Hart ...	torpedo boat destroyer ...	275	6	4,000	...	Hongkong
Humber ...	storeship ...	1,640	—	800	Commander J. D. Daintree ...	Hongkong
Janus ...	torpedo boat destroyer ...	280	6	3,900	Lieut.-Commander J. A. Gregory ...	Hongkong
Kinsha ...	river gunboat ...	—	4	—	Lieut.-Commander G. B. Powell ...	Yangtze-Kiang
Leviathan ...	cruiser, 1st class ...	14,100	16	31,500	Honourable N. G. Stopford ...	Wusung
Moorthan ...	river gunboat ...	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander G. G. Webster ...	West River
Ocean ...	battleship, 1st class ...	12,950	16	13,500	Captain T. G. Greet, R.N.	Wusung
O'er ...	torpedo boat destroyer ...	350	6	6,300	...	Hongkong
Phanix ...	sloop ...	1,015	6	1,400	Commander W. H. Nicholson ...	Shanghai
Rambler ...	surveying-vessel ...	835	6	650	Captain Morris H. Smyth ...	Amoy
Rinaldo ...	sloop ...	980	10	1,400	Commander D. St. A. Wake ...	Sandakan
Robin ...	river gunboat ...	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander J. P. Ivens ...	West River
Rosario ...	sloop ...	980	6	1,400	Commander T. Jackson ...	Shanghai
Sandpiper ...	river gunboat ...	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander H. T. Atlay ...	West River
Sirius ...	cruiser, 2nd class ...	3,600	8	9,200	Captain C. H. H. Moore ...	Hongkong
Snipe ...	river gunboat ...	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander Davidson ...	Yangtze
parrowhawk	torpedo boat destroyer ...	355	6	6,300	Lieut.-Commander C. G. Codrington	Hongkong
Taku ...	torpedo boat destroyer ...	250	6	6,500	Fleet Reserve	Hongkong
Talbot ...	cruiser, 2nd class ...	500	11	9,500	Captain Lewis Bayly ...	Singapore
Tamar ...	receiving ship ...	4,010	2	—	Commodore Dicken ...	Hongkong
Teal ...	river gunboat ...	180	6	800	Lieut.-Commander E. V. Dugmore	Yangtze
Thetis ...	cruiser, 2nd class ...	3,400	8	9,000	Captain J. A. C. Wilkinson ...	Shanghai
Tweed ...	coast defence gunboat ...	363	3	300	Lieutenant Forbes ...	Hankow
Vengeance ...	battleship, 1st class ...	12,950	10	13,500	Captain Leslie Stuart, C.M.G.	Wusung
Vestal ...	sloop ...	980	10	1,400	Commander S. St. John Farquhar	Singapore
Virago ...	torpedo boat destroyer ...	355	6	6,300	...	Hongkong
Waterwitch ...	surveying ship ...	620	—	450	Lieut.-Commander Ernest C. Hardy	en route Weihaiwei
Whiting ...	torpedo boat destroyer ...	630	6	5,900	Lieut.-Commander H. M. Wells ...	Hongkong
Woodcock ...	river gunboat ...	150	2	550	Lieut.-Commander Hugh Somerville	Hankow
Woodlark ...	river gunboat ...	150	2	550	Lieut.-Commander Wason ...	Yangtze

* Flag of Admiral Sir Gerard H. Noel, Commander-in-Chief.
† Flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. G. Curzon-Howe, C.B., C.M.G.

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1996, 33, 1, 1-14.

IN PINTS AND QUARTS.

A FAULTLESS LIQUOR.

Hongkong Agents,

MACEWEN FRICKEL & Co.,
3, DUDELL ST.

Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"CHUSAN,"

Captain W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 21st May,
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the
above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London;
other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed
via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1904.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Sailing.
Shawmut.....	9,600	W. M. Smith...	May 23
Trenton.....	9,600	T. W. Garlick...	June 28
Lyna.....	4,417	G. V. Williams...	Aug. 4
Shawmut.....	9,600	W. M. Smith...	Sept. 1
Trenton.....	9,600	T. W. Garlick...	Oct. 1

1 Cargo only.

FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable
steamers for Manila.

Trenton.....9,600 T. W. Garlick...Ab. June 8
Shawmut.....9,600 W. M. Smith...Ab. Aug. 12

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Trenton*
have just been fitted with very superior accom-
modation for first and second class passengers.
The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1904.

Intimations.

"Sanitas"
IS AN
Unequalled
Purifying Agent
AND IS
Indispensable in Hot Countries.

"Sanitas" Disinfecting Fluid
Is non-poisonous and non-staining, and for
general or personal use is thoroughly effective.
It is used, and administered internally prevents
Cholera, Typhoid Fever, Dysentery, etc.

"Sanitas" Disinfecting Powder
Is the best air purifier known, and a stronger
antiseptic and deodorant than carbolic acid
bodies being pleasant and refreshing.

"Sanitas" Eucalyptus Soap
Is specially recommended by the medical
faculty for use in hot climates, because of its
fine disinfecting qualities and its fragrance.

Kingzett's Fumigating Candles
supply the safest and most convenient means
of sulphur fumigation. For the disinfection
of infected places, bedding, clothing, etc.,
they are both efficient and economical.
Destroy all insects.

THE "SANITAS" CO. LTD.
BETHNAL GREEN,
LONDON, E.

NOTICE.

Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and
they are warned against paying more than
THE CENTRALS (to cts. per Single Copy).

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1903.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"TIENTSIN,"

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd instant at
4 P.M. will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignee's and
the Company's representative at an appointed
hour.

All claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1904.

S.S. "AUSTRALIEN,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London,
ex s.s. *Dordogne* and *Sinai*, from Havre,
ex s.s. *Sinai*, from Bordeaux, ex s.s. *Ville
de Marseille* and *Ville de Lorient*, in
connection with above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being
landed and stored at their risks into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon,
whence delivery may be obtained immediately
after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, TO-DAY, the 16th May, re-
questing it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed
after MONDAY, the 23rd May, at Noon, will
be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or be-
fore the 23rd May, or they will not be re-
cognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 23rd May, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1904.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship

"KOREA,"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and
to take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge and undelivered by
WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 P.M.,
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

E. W. TILDEN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SILVERLIP,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed and
stored at their risk, into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, whence delivery may be
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice
to the contrary be given before 10 A.M. TO-
DAY, the 14th instant.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 21st May, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on SATURDAY, the 21st May, at
2.30 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 24th
May, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1904.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SACHSEN,"

of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being
landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence
delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 11 A.M.,
TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 18th instant will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant,
at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 23rd
instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1904.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	8,400	\$125	\$125	\$10,000,000 \$6,500,000	\$1,417,366	Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of 10/- @ exchange 1/8/- = \$12.994 for half-year ending 31.12.1903	64 %	\$665 sa. & b.
National Bank of China, Limited	4,453	£10	£8	\$175,533		\$2 (London 3/6) for 1913	54 %	London 605.5/-
Do. (Founders')	750	£1	£1	\$191,973	\$21,668	None		\$38 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,750,000 \$609,143 \$784,415 \$906,872 \$930,000	\$1,059,926	\$32 for 1902	54 %	\$550 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$151,972 \$331,342 \$322,131	Nil.	\$4 for year ended 31.4.1903	61 %	\$67
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 500,000 Tls. 310,500	Tls. 271,589	Final of £1 making £2 for 1902		Tls. 65
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$700,000 \$37,791	\$186,284	\$12 for 1902	92 %	\$125 buyers
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,300,000 \$50,000	\$110,551	\$15 for 1902	71 %	\$205 sales
FIRE INSURANCES.								
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,308,856 \$1,000,000	\$371,110	\$22 for 1902	74 %	\$305 buyers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	\$125,675 \$5,560	\$39,947	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1902	84 %	\$83 buyers
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$157,000 \$533,000 \$149,409 \$240,000	\$41,538	\$14 for second half-year 1903	104 %	\$284 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	£1,000,000 none	£5,380	10/- for 1902	53 %	\$108 buyers
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$185,000 \$71,855	Dr. \$63,123	\$5 for 1900		\$22 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$185,000 \$71,855	Nil.	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1903	84 %	\$36 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$35,000 \$7,750	\$5.37	{ \$1.20 } for year ending 31.4.03	{ 34 % }	{ \$32 buyers }
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$40,000 \$21,773 \$18,000 \$13,715	\$33,648	\$5 for 2nd 4-year making \$13 for 1903	98 %	\$135
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	4,000,000	£1	£1	£4,000,000 £1,000,000	£19,555	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 4) for 1903	34 %	27/- sellers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 201,614	Tls. 865	Final of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 for 1903	58 %	Tls. 35
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Final of { Tls. 24 making Tls. 4 }	94 %	Tls. 48 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none		Final of { Tls. 14 making Tls. 31 }	74 %	Tls. 47 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$147,717	Final of \$7 making \$12 for 1901		\$145
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$73,995	\$3 for 1897		\$10 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,456	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.03	5 %	Tls. 51 buyers
MINING.								
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	{ Fcs. 251,337 } { Fcs. 1,529,652 }	Fcs. 85,706	Interim of Fcs. 30 for 1903		\$500
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£18,100	Dr. £7,236	No. 12 of 1/-		\$6 buyers
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	50,000	£1	£1	£4,873	Dr. £6,671	No. 2 of 1/-		Tls. 7 sales
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$8,750	\$425,340	{ \$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for second } half year 1903	64 %	\$211 sales
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 850,000	Tls. 43,124	Int. of Tls. 5 for half year ending 31.10.03	7 %	Tls. 150 buyers
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,050,000	\$43,732	\$6 for 2nd half year 1903	44 %	\$245 sales
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$49,936	{ \$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus } for 1903	{ 64 % }	{ \$195 buyers }
Do. (Preference)	2,750	\$100	\$100	\$14,000	\$49,926	{ \$7 dividend }	{ 64 % }	{ \$110 }
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,989	\$18,015	\$10 div. & \$2 1/2 bonus for 1902/3	64 %	\$205 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000		Final of \$24 making \$5 for 1903	44 %	\$110 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	20,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210	Tls. 22,895	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 11 for 1903	74 %	Tls. 150 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50,913	Tls. 1,760	Tls. 18 for 1903	94 %	Tls. 190 sales
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$64	\$64	\$55,500	\$489	\$14 for 1903	44 %	\$30 ex div.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000	\$51,966	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1903	74 %	\$160
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	53,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 800,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 17,144	Tls. 37,634	{ Final of Tls. 3 & bonus of Tls. 2 making } in all Tls. 8 for 1903	74 %	Tls. 108 sellers
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 54,626	Tls. 325	Final of Tls. 5 making in all Tls. 9 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 130 sellers
China Land and Finance Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	none	Interim of Tls. 2		Tls. 55
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$636	\$2.60 for 1903		\$35 buyers
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	None	74 %	Tls. 10
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 1,362	Final of 1.70 making \$3.20 for 1903	6 %	\$55 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$10,771 \$30,000	\$3,161	\$5 for second half-year 1903	74 %	\$138
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 20,000	Tls. 655	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 9 for 1903	64 %	Tls. 146 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$22,500	\$16,301	\$24 for year ended 30.6.30	74 %	\$35
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 6,804	Tls. 1,496	Tls. 14 for the year ending 31.3.1903	74 %	Tls. 15
Queen's Hotel (Wei-hai-wei)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	none	First year	10 %	Tls. 25
Tientsin Hotel, Limited	600	\$20	\$20	none	\$1,989	\$5 for the year ending 28.2.1903	124 %	\$40
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 3,530	Interim of Tls. 3	7 %	Tls. 50
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$200,000 \$50,000	\$99,177	90 cents for 1903	8 %	\$12 buyers
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,800 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,091	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6	10 %	Tls. 60 sales
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	\$4,500	\$57	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900		\$200
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10			First year		\$10
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$32,115	\$1.50 for 1903	6 %	\$26 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$150,000	Nil.	60 cents for 1903	6 %	\$10 buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$3,077	Interim of 50 cents for 1903	64 %	\$142 sellers
Vatkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,821	\$1,042	\$1 for 1903	131 %	\$74 buyers
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	600	\$50	\$50	\$6,000	\$800	\$5 for year ended 31.7.1903	7 %	\$70
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$55,000	\$1,171	80 cents for 1903	9 %	\$0 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$5	none	\$3,413	90 cents for year ending 30.4.1903	64 %	\$134 sales
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$5	none	\$3,413	45 cents for 1903	6 %	\$74 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	10,666	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 108,172	Tls. 7,387	{ \$1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1902 } { Final of Tls. 34 and bonus of Tls. 14 } { making Tls. 48 for 1903 }	74 %	Tls. 115 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 140,000	Tls. 7,360	Final of 1906 making \$26 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 400 sellers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 140,000	Tls. 617	Final of 1906 making \$26 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 400 sellers
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 617	Tls. 2 for half year	124 %	Tls. 140 sales
all & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$10	\$10	\$186,000	\$13,104	Final of 1906 making \$26 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 130 sellers
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,182	Final of 1906 making \$26 for 1903	124 %	\$284 sales
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	\$8,395	\$10 for 1903 making \$12 for year ended 29.2.04	104 %	\$113 buyers
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$10,517	\$12 for 1903	7 %	\$140
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$35,000	\$5,444	\$12 for 1903	74 %	\$48 buyers
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$45,000	\$5,444	\$12 for 1903	74 %	\$48 buyers
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$30,000	\$4,283	\$12 for 1903	94 %	\$150 sales
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$20,000	\$3,009	\$12 for year ending 30.1.1903	7 %	\$30 sales
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$5,500	\$96	\$12 for 1903	8 %	\$14 buyers
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	8,604	12/6	12/6	none	£100	None		\$37
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	9,900	\$10	\$10	\$14,000	\$119	{ 60 cents } for year ended 31.5.1903	84 %	\$5 sellers
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	100	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,348	Interim of 70 cents	84 %	\$10 buyers
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	7,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. \$57,053	None		\$164 sales
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$4,217	Interim of 30 cents for 1903/4	10 %	\$10 buyers
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	12,000	\$10	\$10	none		First quarterly dividend of Tls. 10	13 %	Tls. 310
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 334,669	Tls. 27,187	Tls. 5 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 71 sellers
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 10,247	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 115 buyers
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 3,288	Final of 1902 making \$1.70 for 1903	131 %	\$20
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	6,000	\$15	\$12	\$10,000	\$1,353	Tls. 5 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 40 sales
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	123	Tls. 30	Tls. 30	none	Tls. 3,505	Tls. 6 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 60 sales
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,942	\$20 for 1903	7 %	Tls. 60 sales
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$16,000		{ \$1 div. and 25 cents bonus for half year } ended 30.1.1903	74 %	\$113 buyers
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$65,000	\$83,403	\$5 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	8 %	\$20
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	4,500	\$50	\$50	\$112,500	\$2,700	\$24 for year ending 31.10.1903	8 %	\$20
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	3,400	\$50	\$50	none		First year		\$20
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	1,300	\$50	\$50	none		First year		\$20
Anglo Siam Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	6,000	\$25	\$25	none		First year		\$20